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extensive inroads irregularly spaced between periods of quiescence. For the purposes of social geography it is very fortunate that the Algerian region of study is one for which we have not only the material remains of human occupancy but in addition a not inconsiderable written record of historical material. From this fortunate association of phytogeography and a more or less complete record extending over twenty centuries it may be possible for the students of desiccation to establish a time scale by which to measure similar phenomena where the problem must rest most largely on the record of desert vegetation alone.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

The Tribes of Northern and Central Kordofán. By H. A. MacMichael. Cambridge Archaeol. and Ethnol. Series. xv and 259 pp. Maps, index. University Press, Cambridge, 1912. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 10s. 6d. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

We have here another volume in the Cambridge Ethnological Series in which the influence of Dr. A. C. Haddon is most manifest. This monograph gives us a concise statement of all that is known of the past and present of the wild tribes of the Sudan who came out of their seclusion a few years ago to give their hopeless battle against the European advance upon Africa. As is usual in wars, these men of the Mahdi knew very little of what they were fighting for and still less of why they were beaten. Equally the British had very faint information as to the reason of their fighting, but they carried away a profound respect for the battle abilities of these "first-rate fighting men." This seems to tinge Mr. MacMichael's attitude toward the people of his study. He finds them a good lot of semi-savages and his study is interesting. He has conducted careful researches through the tangle of the history of Kordofan and has done considerable toward evaluating the different narratives. Despite all his efforts the meaning of the name Kordofan is still incomprehensible.

Hausa Folk-Lore, Customs, Proverbs, etc. Collected and Translated with English Translation and Notes. By R. Sutherland Rattray. With a preface by R. R. Marett. Vol. 1: xxiv and 326 pp. Vol. 2: 315 pp. Ills. Oxford University Press (Amer. Branch), New York, 1913. \$9.25 two vols. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

Not only is this material of the utmost value in the study of African folklore but Mr. Rattray has followed a method which should serve as a model for such inquiry. Qualified as an interpreter in the Hausa and in several cognate tongues he has recognized the factor of error which is introduced when the European observer is obliged to collect tales from word of mouth and subjects them to the double chance of error in transcription and translation. Mr. Rattray selected one of the wisest of Hausa and instructed him to write out the manuscripts here reproduced in facsimile. Facing each page is transliteration and translation and thereby the idiom may be literally followed and the possibility of wrong interpretation reduced to the minimum.

We seem in this work to have opened a new pool of African tales, for several motives are introduced which are not found in the great mass of African animal stories. Here we have several instances of the story based on name-magic, a motive which still exists in our child lore but derived from an entirely different source. Here is a sample: The good but scorned wife finds a spoon. Its name is Help-me-that-I-may-taste and every time she calls the spoon by name her calabash is filled with food. The wicked wife becomes envious; she goes out and finds a switch. Its name is Whack-me-that-I-may-feel, she gets a sound beating, and virtue triumphs. In several tales we find the wise and mischievous spider playing tricks upon the other animals, and through the Sierra Leone stories we are able to establish the association of the sage spider with the great body of Brer Rabbit myth which is spread so extensively through Africa.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

South Africa. Seven Lectures. Prepared for the Visual Instruction Committee of the Colonial Office by A. J. Sargent. Visual Instruction Comm. Handbooks, No. 5. 120 pp. Maps, ills. G. Philip & Son, Ltd., London, 1914. 8d. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

Contains outlines of a course of seven lectures on South Africa including